

MILLION GERMANS STRIKE; DICTATORSHIP THREATENED

on Hindenburg to Rule Whole Nation Under Martial Law Unless Agitations Cease, Imperial Government Warns

People Answer With Ultimatum Demanding Peace, Food and Reforms—Crisis Brought on by Arrogance of Annexationist Party

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31.

Copies of the Germania, received here today, declare the German strike is still growing and that Under Minister of the Interior Walltraf continues in his refusal to negotiate with the strikers.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.

While agitation for a general strike failed at Munich following a stormy meeting, it has spread to the munitions and transportation workers in Furtth and Nuremberg, according to copies of yesterday's Cologne Volks Zeitung, received here today. "There is no news of any serious strike movement except in Berlin," declared a semi-official statement received from the German capital today. The copy of the German Socialist organ Vorwaerts received here today contained a declaration of sympathy with the strikers signed by employees of the paper and another declaration signed by the editorial staffs disapproving it.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.

An industrial revolt menaces all of Germany today. Nearly 1,000,000 men and women workers, mostly engaged in war work, are on strike.

Newspapers are being suspended all over the German empire, public meetings are forbidden and the Imperial Government is threatening to put the nation under martial law with Von Hindenburg as "dictator" unless the agitations cease.

The threat has been answered by the working classes with an ultimatum demanding peace, food and political reforms.

This, the first real crisis Germany has faced from her own people since the war began, has been brought to a head by the arrogance of the Pan-Germans after they obtained control of the Government's peace policies and the influence of the Bolsheviks upon German soldiers on the eastern front. It has virtually united all of the anti-junker parties.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.

The chief unrest now centers in Berlin, where the strike is said to be spreading. The Committee of Action, formed by Laborites and Socialists in Berlin, is said to be trying to get into direct communication with the Austrian labor forces to make a common cause against the two Imperial Governments.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Berlin, Kiel, Bremen, Hamburg and Essen, according to information from the frontier.

Soldiers have taken the place of police in dispersing mobs of rioters. Guards, supported by machine guns, have been thrown around the great munitions and airplane factories in the districts most seriously affected.

MANY NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED

Among the Berlin newspapers suppressed are the Tageblatt, the Post and the Vorwaerts.

Socialists in Berlin held a meeting and adopted a resolution demanding representation at the peace conference and a quick peace along democratic lines.

At Stettin, the principal port of Prussia, women led hungry mobs that attacked food shops.

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF WAR BELIEVED IMPENDING IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. The most important events in the history of the war are believed impending today in the Central Empire.

Withholding official comment on reports of great strikes in Germany, rumors against the Government in Austria-Hungary by Czechs and Socialists, and destruction of vast amounts of war supplies in both countries, the State Department is utilizing every source to learn the truth behind the Teuton curtain of censorship.

That so much news of unrest in Germany is being allowed to creep over the border is regarded as one with satisfaction and suspicion by officials here. In the past such news has been carefully guarded. Little is now reaching the outside world from Austria, where the greatest upheaval is believed going on. This sharp censorship, it is stated, is of high authority, clearly coming from the Government's information that vents

MOTHER'S HEROISM SAVES TWO AT FIRE

Bridgeport Woman Carries Twin Children to Safety as Dwelling Burns

NORRISTOWN, Jan. 31. Rushing through flames which engulfed her, Mrs. John Hartshaw, of Bridgeport, carried her twin sister and daughter, three years old, to a place of safety last night, when fire was discovered in her home on Fifth street and Mill.

Mrs. Hartshaw was on the first floor of the house. She heard the crackling of burning wood. Going to the foot of the hallway, she discovered a fire raging in the hallway on the second floor. The children were in a bedroom, through the dense smoke and flames she ran fearlessly. Securing the children, she made her way downstairs. Mrs. Hartshaw's hair was singed but otherwise she was unharmed. Like the children, she was slightly burned.

With chemical streams the blaze was controlled to the rear of the second floor. Several packing boxes filled with clothing were badly damaged. The woodwork was charred.

Mrs. Orner, mother of Mrs. Hartshaw, was overcome by shock, and the services of a physician were required.

MUNITION WORKERS HURT Explosion of Detonator at Bethlehem Plant Causes Accident

PHILADELPHIA, Del., Jan. 31.—Two men were injured by an explosion in one of the departments of the Bethlehem Steel Works, south of this city, late today. William Fress and William H. Hobbey, both of Delaware City, slightly hurt when a detonator exploded, were taken to Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, and after treatment both were discharged. Fress' injuries are not serious.



LIEUT. COL. KILBOURNE Chief of staff to General Leonard Wood and injured with him in the explosion of a trench mortar last Sunday on the French front. Lieutenant Colonel Kilbourne's injuries are more serious than first reported.

SEPARATE PEACE AS A LAST RESORT

Bolsheviki Reluctant to Act Without Allies, but Cannot Resist

SEEK TO MODIFY TERMS

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN Staff Correspondent

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30 (delayed). Foreign Minister Trotsky's speech before the Pan-Soviet Congress was generally regarded today as foreshadowing a separate peace between Russia and Germany—unless a revolutionary upheaval occurs in the Central Empire.

At the same time the United Press was authoritatively informed that the Russian policy is to prolong the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk as long as possible, in order to draw out the German proposals and also in order to set up a revolution in Austria. Trotsky and his colleagues hope to compel a modification of the German terms—and possibly to obtain entrance of the Allies into the negotiations. Emphasis was laid on the declaration that a separate peace would be signed only as a last resort.

"We have done our best for the cause of democratic peace," was the way Trotsky reported to the Pan-Soviet meeting. "Our hands are clean. Our obligations to other peoples have been met. If we are compelled to sign a separate peace there is not a single honest Entente worker who can blame us."

The incident today printed a story that it was rumored a month ago that a separate peace agreement had been concluded between the Central Powers and Russia. The latter, it was stated, had been granted "compensation" in Bessarabia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. The acid test is being applied to the Bolsheviki in the anarchist threat

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ARMY TOWELS LOST AS FACTORY BURNS

\$50,000 Blaze in Plant of Downs Manufacturing Co. Under Investigation

A mysterious fire in the four-story plant of the Downs Manufacturing Company, Patehorpe street above Lehigh avenue, early today, destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of Turkish towels packed for shipment to the quartermaster's department of the United States Army.

The fire was discovered on the second floor shortly before 2 o'clock. Firemen were brought in their efforts to subdue the flames by frozen firehoses, which delayed them nearly a half hour in getting streams of water on the blaze.

During the height of the fire a section of the roof fell. Four firemen of Engine Company No. 31, Second street and Lehigh avenue, were on the ladders near the top floor. All escaped injury but Louis Mox, who was slightly burned on the face and hands. He was treated by physicians at the scene.

An investigation was begun this morning to determine the origin of the blaze, as George T. Downs, president, was inclined to believe that an incendiary was responsible. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

Postpone P. and W. Rate Hearing The hearing on the complaints brought by suburban residents along the line of the Philadelphia and Western Railway Company against the increased fares recently inaugurated, which was to have been held today, has been postponed until Saturday, February 8, by agreement of counsel for both sides. The hearing will be held in Public Service Commissioner Michael J. Ryan's office in the Land Title Building at 9:30 this morning.

Graduates in Patriotic Program Patriotic exercises will mark the graduation of thirty-one pupils from the Nathaniel Hawthorne Public School, Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, at 2 o'clock today. Miss Corinne B. Arnold, supervising principal, will deliver the address to the graduates, of whom twenty-two are boys and nine are girls.

U. S. TRENCH LACK OF COAL MAY PARALYZE ALL INDUSTRY

RAIDED; TWO MEN KILLED Five Other Sammees Wounded in Surprise Attack of Huns

Potter Considers Diverting Entire Visible Supply to Householders

ONE BELIEVED CAPTURED SITUATION MOST ACUTE

Germans Take Advantage of Heavy Fog to Push Assault on American Line

Two Hundred Carloads Seized During Night Distributed to War-Order Plants

Philadelphia industries today face a complete shutdown for lack of coal. William Potter, Federal fuel administrator for Pennsylvania, announced that the seriousness of the coal shortage may force him to order every car of coal on tracks in the city to be seized and distributed among householders.

"So far we have been able to keep any industrial plants from closing down today," Mr. Potter announced. "We also given a supply to every plant that has applied."

Two hundred carloads were seized and diverted to forty-four plants during the night, with the threat of a shutdown through lack of fuel facing anxious employers.

Another coal wave on its way here and last night's storm, which put the railroads in a virtual standstill, the same position as at the close of Monday's heavy fog. Mr. Potter announced he would take this action today if insufficient supplies of coal brought to the city cause more suffering.

With Philadelphia struggling along on a day-to-day supply, Representative J. Hamilton Moore, of this city, is expected to take up the coal issue on the floor of the House at Washington today.

The forty-four plants relieved with a small supply during the night with a dozen making up and drug-manufacturing plants working on war orders.

"I will not hesitate to divert coal from one class of industry to another," said Mr. Potter, making it plain that the order of importance as (1) war and food plants, (2) clothing and domestic essential and (3) domestic nonessentials.

Most of the plants are struggling along with a day's supply of a mixture of soft coal, "barley" and culm. Mr. Potter's making of this city and Sons Company, which is working on (Union war orders, has one day's supply. The protest of Robert H. Koerdelia, head of the city's electric and gas utility, is being investigated, it was said.

SHORTAGE ACCENTUATED "Just as the drive to divert every available ton of domestic coal in Philadelphia was begun by the railroads operators and the transportation companies, the shortage throughout this State and city has been accentuated by the fact that the city's coal supply is being cut off by the present conditions after ninety industrial plants throughout the State had sent urgent appeals for relief. However, the administration is prepared to exert every effort to provide for domestic needs. To do this it may be necessary to close down some industries in this city and State. More than ninety plants are on the verge of closing down in this State because of fuel shortage. Some of them are in Philadelphia. From this city and Harrisburg and from points to Altoona trucks for immediate deliveries of anthracite and bituminous were made on this morning by public utilities and manufacturers.

"Office buildings may be closed on Thursday," Mr. Potter said. "I am sure that the public will understand the situation."

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SHIP'S COOK WINS LIFE-SAVING HONOR

Philadelphia Commended for Saving Life of Quartermaster, Washed Overboard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. James Marcella, ship cook aboard the U. S. S. Smith, today was placed on the navy honor roll by Secretary Daniels. Marcella, during a heavy storm December 17, which rolled the ship to an angle of 55 degrees, leaped into the icy ocean and rescued Chief Quartermaster Robertson, who had been swept overboard.

Marcella's home is 250 Wernock street, Philadelphia.

Three lifeboats instrumental in Robertson's rescue were commended as follows: Richard L. Connolly, Waukegan, Ill.; J. H. Klein, Jr., 116 East McKean street, Cincinnati, O.; and J. C. Byrnes, Norfolk, Va.

KUEHNLE SUES AGAIN Fourth Action Brought Against Former Atlantic City Mayor

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 31.—Friends of both sides over the "carnival of litigation" between former Mayor Riddle, who is seeking to have "Commonwealth" Louis Kuehnle, his old-time financial ally and political antagonist, adjudged a bankrupt, when Kuehnle made the former Mayor and the Mary A. Riddle Company, of Pennsylvania, of which he is the head, defendants in a fourth suit.

In former litigation Kuehnle charged that Riddle had bought up notes in order to qualify himself as a plaintiff to force Kuehnle into the bankruptcy court.

In the fourth suit, Kuehnle asks to recover \$250,000, the face of a note given to the Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company in August, 1912.

Kuehnle says he signed the note to "facilitate" Riddle's business. Riddle refused to do so.

ENEMY ALIENS ARRESTED LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 31.—James Parke, a Hungarian, has been arrested here by an agent of the Department of Justice for not registering for the draft and for influencing other foreigners, following a search at the local factory where he was employed, against registering.

QUICK NEWS

BRAINARD HERE TO DISCUSS HOUSING PLANS Owen Brainard, of the housing committee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, arrived here today to confer with officials of the American International Shipbuilding Company, Director Datesman, of the Department of Public Works, and other city officials in regard to the housing plans for Hog Island workmen.

RUSSIA BEGINS DEMOBILIZATION PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.—Demobilization of the army classes of 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907 was ordered today.

LAST DAY TO BUY \$5 WAR STAMPS AT \$4.12 Owing to the fact that today is the last day on which war savings stamps redeemable at \$5 can be purchased for \$4.12, a rush to buy the stamps at the low price began this morning. The price of the stamps will increase one cent each month from now on.

ASKS DEFENSE RESERVES TO GUARD CITY SCHOOLS Owing to the mysterious and suspicious circumstances surrounding the destruction by fire of the Heston and Brooks public schools, the Board of Education has appealed to the Home Defense Reserve to supply guards for every school in Philadelphia.

BLOW TWO SAFES IN HEART OF CITY Robbers Get Away With Valuable Loot at 712 Walnut Street

FURNITURE IS SMASHED

LONDON, Jan. 31. British patrols in the neighborhood of Epehy brought back prisoners from the German lines, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

North of Lens and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele he reported hostile artillery.

ROME, Jan. 31. Enormous losses were inflicted upon the Austro-German troops between the Anzago plateau and the Brenia valley by the Italian offensive on Monday and Tuesday, a dispatch from the front today said. In addition to capturing nearly 2000 prisoners, the Italians inflicted casualties estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

The defenses on Monte Val Bella and in the sectors of Col Del Rosso and Col Bechele have been organized and held against determined counter attacks, delivered by the invaders.

The extent of Italy's remarkable mid-winter victory over the Austro-Germans in the Anzago sector of the northern front grows with receipt of each additional report on the progress of the offensive.

Monte Val Bella, in the western end of the Frenzia Valley, is the latest "hot spot" in the Italian offensive. Victory crowned Italian arms after the first day's fighting.

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HUNS RAID PARIS IN AIR ATTACK

Several Persons Killed Following First Visit in Months

FULL DETAILS LACKING

PARIS, Jan. 31. Diverting their "rightfulness" from London, German air raiders attacked Paris last night and it was stated today, several deaths resulted from exploding bombs. It was the first time that German raiders had raised Paris in six months.

In addition to the casualties, damage was done to buildings in the suburbs and the city proper.

The alarm was given shortly before midnight and a heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns was immediately launched, while intrepid French airmen hastily climbed skyward in their pursuit planes to drive off the invaders.

German air raids on Paris have been infrequent during the last year. During the first two years of the war Zeppelins were in the habit of bombing the French capital, but defensive measures proved too much for them. The last previous raid was made on the night of July 27, 1917. Two bombs were dropped without doing any damage. Before that the last air-raid alarm was given on the night of March 16-17, but the raiders did not reach the city. On January 29, 1916, Paris was raided by Zeppelins for the last time, twenty-four persons being killed and twenty-seven injured.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31. An aerial attack of unusual severity was made Tuesday afternoon on the northern Belgian. The Telegram's frontier correspondent so reports.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The following communication, dealing with aviation, was issued last evening: "Bombing attacks were carried out Tuesday vigorously against ammunition dumps and airfields all day long, while low-flying machines engaged the enemy's troops with machine-gun fire. Eight hostile machines were downed in air fighting and four were driven down out of control. An observation balloon was downed in Flanders. Three of our machines were shot down."

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PORT TO GET BIG INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS

Hurley Sees Added Use of Philadelphia by Control Committee

SURPRISED AT NEGLECT Facilities to Be Utilized to Expedite Handling of Munitions and Supplies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. E. N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, today declared that the appointment of the committee on ship control will surely aid in the shipment of munitions and other supplies through the port of Philadelphia.

This committee, which was appointed last night following a conference in Mr. Hurley's office. The War and Navy Departments, the large shipping interests and the shipping Board were represented at the meeting, as was the railroad administration.

The committee consists of P. A. B. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, who is made chairman of the committee; H. H. Raymond, New York shipping man recently appointed controller of shipping in the port of New York; and Sir Cunneen O'Guthrie, head of the Allied Shipping Board.

Under the appointment made yesterday, these men will have supreme control over the distribution of tonnage to the Atlantic and Gulf ports. The railroad administration has promised cooperation in getting the cargoes to the designated ports and the Army and Navy Departments have virtually agreed to leave to this committee the allocation of their cargo ships. The navy will cooperate in the furnishing of conveyors from the various ports.

Mr. Hurley expressed surprise when told today that the facilities of the port of Philadelphia had been used to only 45 per cent of the tonnage of other ports. Philadelphia has an excellent port, with good facilities for the handling of freight.

"There is no reason," he added, "why the port should not be used, as far as I can see. This matter is entirely up to the Ship Control Committee now. It has complete control of the situation. It has been given complete authority over all cargo ships leaving the ports of the United States. It will send ships to those ports which are best equipped to handle the cargo. All will be done with an eye to getting the empty cargo ships back to the loading point as quickly as possible."

"At present there is cotton being shipped from the South to New York and northern ports. This cotton will be sent to the southern ports where it can be handled quicker than elsewhere. It will get back to the corn belt for new cargoes."

The whole plan of this committee is to get the greatest possible efficiency out of the available tonnage. This will be attained by relieving the congestion that has gathered in the port of New York. Cargoes will be diverted to other ports easier of access from the point of manufacture or production.

"I cannot see how this can do otherwise than benefit Philadelphia. It is close to New York and can relieve river traffic of the freight congestion by diverting at that point."

These matters, however, now rest in the hands of the committee on ship control. They will, without a doubt, go thoroughly into the facilities of the port of Philadelphia and the future of the use of them as best suits the needs of the nation. Philadelphia will benefit with a double benefit.

A shipping board officials are inclined to look with favor on the advantages offered by Philadelphia, explained to them by Director George S. Webster, and the Department of the Interior and Ferries, coupled with its proximity to New York, which has long been the big shipping center, and which has been unable to handle the greatly increased tonnage of the war.

With the aid of the railroad administration, the committee will divert to other ports, outside of Philadelphia, that heretofore have congested New York. It is expected that Philadelphia will be called upon to handle a great quantity of this shipping.

The plan has yet to be approved by the British Government and the other allies, but officials have received assurance from Sir Cunneen O'Guthrie and Sir Richard Crawford, of the British embassy, that this would be forthcoming.

When February comes to greet Philadelphia at midnight, it will bring with it a continuance of this severe weather. At that time the mercury is expected to hover around the 15 degree mark and remain there for several days at least.

This drop in temperature is due to an atmospheric disturbance around the lake region that is slowly moving eastward. Today's noon temperature of 23 degrees will be about the highest reached, after which the mercury is scheduled to begin its descent.

January records in the weather bureau show peculiar figures. For years there has been a month of varying weather, ranging up different kinds of records. This year it was one of cold and snowfall, showing a daily average temperature of 24 degrees, the coldest in the unofficial history of the weather bureau, ninety-eight years ago. The coldest day recorded a twenty-eight-inch precipitation, in the heaviest, with one exception, of any month on record. This was exceeded in 1855, when 31.5 inches of snow fell over the city.

These figures show a wide variance from those of the same month two years ago, when, several records for warm periods during the month were shattered. Throughout one eight-day period Philadelphia shook their overcoats, the mercury holding to a daily average of 31.5 degrees. The mean temperature for the month was 32.2 degrees, the highest since 1855, when the mean was 31.5 degrees.

Last night's snowstorm, which sent three inches of snow over the city, has put Philadelphia back to the situation of last Monday, when transportation, both in and near the city, was delayed. Movement of freight from railroad yards is hampered because of the difficulty of operating teams and trucks. Railroad officials said there was an serious tie-up in the movement of freight to and from Philadelphia. Trolley service, however, is delayed because of the high banks of snow in the streets.

A force of men continues the work of clearing the streets.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Friday, with lowest temperature tonight about 15 degrees; gentle winds, moderate northwesterly.

LENGTH OF DAY Sun rises, 7:12 a.m.; sets, 5:17 p.m. DELAWARE RIVER TIDE CHARTS CHESTERPORT STRAIT High water 11:25 a.m.; low water 11:25 p.m. TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

Today's Inside Temperature Governor's Office